Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
	DB=USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ		
L20	L19 and (polypeptide p55 or protein p55)	0	L20
L19	L18 and (gonorrhea)	216	L19
L18	L1 and (immunoassay or method or detect protein p55)	1192	L18
L17	l1 and (immunoassay or method or detect $ p55)	1192	L17
L16	Neisseria gonorrhoeae and polypeptide p55	0	L16
L15	L14 and (p55 or protein 55kd)	4	L15
L14	gonorrhea	1146	L14
L13	gonorrhea detect?	0	L13
L12	neisseria gonorrhoeae and complement receptor 3	1	L12
L11	l1 and(protein 55kd or p55)	12	L11
L10	l7 and (protein p55)	0	L10
L9	L1 and complement c3	9	L9
L8	L7 and p55	0	L8
L7	l1.ti.	138	L7
L6	L4 and(p177 ir p88 or p64 or p55 or p46)	17	L6
L5	L4 and (55kd or 55000 doltons)	0	L5
L4	l1 and(membrane protein or surface protein)	300	L4
L3	L1(peptide or protein 55 kd)	12	L3
L2	L1 and (protein 55kd or 55,ooo dalton)	0	L2
L1	neisseria gonorrhoeae	1363	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

End of Result Set

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L12: Entry 1 of 1 File: USPT Jun 4, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6399078 B1
TITLE: Chemokine--glycosaminoglycan complexes and their use in treating or preventing receptor mediated diseases

Brief Summary Text (5):
The complement system relies upon the function of a number of cell surface receptors. These include complement receptor 1 (CR1, also known as C3b Receptor and CD35), complement receptor type 2 (CR2, also known as C3d Receptor and CD21), and complement receptor type 3 (CR3, also known as CR3. MAC-1 and CD11bCD18). Each of these receptors serves a unique function in complement mediated immune response, and so agents designed to antagonize each of these receptors have unique therapeutic benefits. Indeed, a genetically engineered, soluble form of CR1, lacking transmembrane and cytoplasmic domains, has been tested as an anti-inflammatory agent and found to limit tissue injury in an in vivo model of acute inflammation. Another strategy for treating inflammatory disorders is to interfere with complement receptor 3 (CR3, CD18/11b)--mediated adhesion of inflammatory cells to the vascular endothelium. Experimental therapies which target complement receptor function also include the administration of CR3-specific antibodies which interfere with receptor-mediated adhesion of inflammatory cells to the vascular endothelium (Kirschfink, M. et al. (1997) Immunopharmacology (Netherlands) 38: 51-62). Such studies have demonstrated that protection against complement-mediated inflammatory tissue damage can be achieved using complement receptor antagonists in various animal models of sepsis, myocardial as well as intestinal ischemia/reperfusion injury, adult respiratory distress syndrome, nephritis and graft rejection. Thus complement receptor antagonists are suitable therapeutic agents to control inflammatory diseases and inflammatory related conditions.

Brief Summary Text (29):
In another embodiment, the infectious agent is a microbe which requires a specific host receptor or receptors for colonization or penetration. In preferred embodiments, the microbe is a bacterium selected from the group comprising: Helicobacter pyloris, Borelia burgdorferi, Legionella pneumophilia, Mycobacterium tuberculosis, Mycobacterium avium, Mycobacterium intracellulare, Mycobacterium kansaii, Mycobacterium gordonae, Mycobacterium leprae, Staphylococcus aureus, Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Neisseria meningitidis. Listeria monocytogenes, Streptococcus pyogenes, Streptococcus agalactiae, Streptococcus faecalis, Streptococcus bovis, Streptococcus anginosus, Streptococcus pneumoniae, pathogenic Campylobacter species, pathogenic Enterococcus species, Haemophilus influenzae, Bacillus antracis, Corynebacterium diphtheriae, Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae, Clostridium perfringers, Clostridium tetani, Enterobacter aerogenes, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Pasturella multocida, pathogenic Bacteroides fragilis group species, Fusobacterium nucleatum, Streptobacillus moniliformis, Treponema palladium, Treponema pertenue, Leptospira, and Actinomyces israelli. In yet other embodiments, the microbe is a fungus selected from the group comprising: Cryptococcus neoformans, Histoplasma capsulatum, Coccidioides immitis, Blastomyces dermatidis, Chlamydia trachomatis, and Candida albicans.

Detailed Description Text (85):
The receptor ligand-containing antagonist complexes may be administered to treat and or prevent the development of diseases or conditions caused by, or contributed by, the function of a cell surface receptor. Examples of such diseases and conditions include, without limitation: inflammatory diseases, e.g. septic shock, multiple organ failure, hyperacute graft or organ transplant rejection, ischemic bowel necrosis, adult respiratory distress syndrome and complement-mediated inflammatory

tissue damage as well as autoimmune diseases including those resulting from or associated with the aforementioned inflammatory diseases and conditions including systemic lupus erythematosus, immune complex glomerulonephritis, and systemic vasculitis; cancer e.g., cancers due to a virus such as a tumor virus including the viruses Epstein-Barr virus, human T-cell leukemia virus (HTLV), Hepatitis B virus, and Papilloma virus, and cancers due directly or indirectly to infection by an HIV virus including HIV-1 including Kaposi's sarcoma, cancers involving the autocrine or paracrine function of a growth factor such as a fibroblast growth factor or an epidermal growth factor or a neuropeptide growth factor or interleukin 1 (IL-1) or tumor necrosis factor (TNF), also cancer involving the growth of steroid hormone-responsive tumors (e.g. breast, prostate, or testicular cancer); vascular diseases or disorders (e.g. thrombotic stroke, ischemic stroke, as well as peripheral vascular disease resulting from atherosclerotic and thrombotic processes); cardiac disorders (e.g., myocardial infarction, congestive heart failure, unstable angina and ishemic heart disease); cardiovascular system diseases and disorders (e.g. those resulting from hypertension, hypotension, cardiomyocyte hypertrophy and congestive heart failure) wound healing; limb regeneration; periodontal regeneration; aid in the acceptance of tissue transplants or bone grafts; skin aging; hair loss; muscle wasting conditions (e.g. cachexia); neurological damage or diseases or neurological or emotional conditions including Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, AIDS-related complex, cerebral palsy, or depression or neuroendocrine disorders such as hyperthyroidism or hypertension; other diseases conditions or disorders which result from aberrations or alterations of cell receptor-dependent processes including: collateral growth and remodeling of cardiac blood vessels, angiogenesis, cellular transformation through autocrine or paracrine mechanisms, chemotactic stimulation of cells (e.g. endothelial), neurite outgrowth of neuronal precursor cell types (e.g. PC12 phaeochromoctoma), maintenance of neural physiology of mature neurons, proliferation of embryonic mesenchyme and limb-bud precursor tissue, mesoderm induction and other developmental processes, stimulation of collagenase and plasminogen activator secretion, tumor vascularization, as well as tumor invasion and metastasis; or infections due to a virus (e.g. Human Immunodeficiency Virus, an Epstein-Barr Virus, a Rhinovirus, a Poliovirus, a Rabies Virus, a Reovirus, an Influenza Virus, an Herpes Simplex Virus, an Hepatitis virus, a Togavirus, a Varicella-Zoster Virus, a Paramyxovirus, a Cytomegalovirus, a Subacute Sclerosing Panencephalitis Virus, an Adenovirus, a Poxvirus, a Reovirus, a Papovavirus, a Papillomavirus, a Polyomavirus, and a Slow virus), or a microbe, including a bacteria (e.g. Helicobacter pyloris, Borelia burgdorferi, Legionella pneumophilia, Mycobacterium tuberculosis, Mycobacterium avium, Mycobacterium intracellulare, Mycobacterium kansaii, Mycobacterium gordonae, Mycobacterium leprae, Staphylococcus aureus, Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Neisseria meningitidis, Listeria monocytogenes, Streptococcus pyogenes, Streptococcus agalactiae, Streptococcus faecalis, Streptococcus bovis, Streptococcus anginosus, Streptococcus pneumoniae, pathogenic Campylobacter species, pathogenic Enterococcus species, Haemophilus influenzae, Bacillus antracis, Corynebacterium diphtheriae, Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae, Clostridium perfringers, Clostridium tetani, Enterobacter aerogenes, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Pasturella multocida, pathogenic Bacteroides fragilis group species, Fusobacterium nucleatum, Streptobacillus moniliformis, Treponema pallidium, Treponema pertenue, Leptospira, and Actinomyces isrealli), a fungus (e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Histoplasma capsulatum, Coccidioides immitis, Blastomyces dermatidis, Chlamydia trachomatis, and Candida albicans); and conditions arising from exposure to a microbial toxin including toxins produce by recognized microbial pathogens (e.g. Bacillus anthracis, a pathogenic Bordetella species, Bordetella pertussis Clostridium botulinum Clostridium tetani, Vibrio cholerae, Corynebacterium dipththeriae, Escherichia coli, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, and Shigella dysenteriae).